級-<u>ا</u>

D-⊕.≣ 4 m 0



No. 4050.

mining SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1767.

PRICE OD.

SECURITY SOURCES*
**FOR PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY AND ADMINISTRA

The Homers folved filely into a grant and fures which I mean hereafter to fubmit to th confideration soft the Committee, i for defraying the expenses of the public fetvice. in the course of the ching year. As, the particulars of my plan may be faid to be new impractice, incl. than a century. I finall not ask for the immediate decision of the Committee, that content figures decision of the Committee, that content figures decision of the Committee, that content figures defined before faid, withou mere flatement of the continue for their subject entougheration. It has been unfoicient for me hitherto to have piven motice of my intentions to lofter fome extraordinary, proportions for defraying the public expenditure, inorder to prepare Gentlemen for a due inveltigation of the fibbject, and to have contector when a provide with the contine of any plan irreferving to myleff every other. Kind of explanation till the linic when I may think properso proceed further untrish buffuels, and ithe time when Gentlemen, Trompanifeady and the time when Gentlemen, Trompanifeady and the time when Gentlemen, it is to the still deligentering will be better able to entermine the shifted life of the merits? My next drive its to flate what the narrow of the fubbject is which I have to propose the narrow of the fubbject is the field of the flate of the shifted life in the still deligenter of the shifted in the flate of the shifted has a field of the flate of the shifted of the flate of the shifted will not only meet the approbation of every it Gentleman; in the Committee, that the given motice of my intentions to loffer forme exdecharation of the Houle to this Majetty, to de-delid his Throno with unflaken production, Italia perfunded will not only meet the approbation of general, sife months universal, approbation and apportant sife with the committee, but the general, sife months universal, approbation and apportant ways, perfor in the country. For the object of the plan is to specify what means into house hydridine testiny, but practicable; saf-ters the doing and silites fair country in the have unfortunately be entered gluth to pope the have unfortunately be entered gluth and pope the minous deligates and machinations of an infolent enterprise and exidence of the Balinth Bropice. The two Houles' of Barlampin have pledged attenties with a colonity and deliberate determination which admits not doubt of the influentity; and they have diffite more not only expressed their count from the needity of great and vigorous exertions; but they had openly, avoived also that they dries propined for every extremity. I be, lieve, the Houles for every extremity in the securion of the needity of great and vigorous exertions; but they had openly, avoived also that they dries propined for every extremity in the last zeal; but his declaration of their fentiments) and that it is solemnly disposed to act up; to the principle which it has lonely and diffinite et-tically acholes. Sor its object. And I like wife be-lieve themation also is prepared to act on the fame principle; and alike, resolved to fland or fall with its religion; daws; and liberties. On that principle: Lacobave proceeded; in the formation of the plan which I intean this night; to further propriety of any innearms however movel and Joi your leanthanton interaction inguit to jubinit abol your leanthanton's, concluding, that the propriety of any incafures showever movel and state and incapation will be infully weighted, and compared with othe extraordinary circumfunces which have caused their introduction.

ting plattery and of there is Before of enter, however, ando dany parti Before I enter? however, and analy, narticular fluctment, derbe natures off my propositions. Thall beg leave to trouble the Committeey in the usual way, with the ellimates of the total amount of the expenditure liable to be incurred in the year (798, observings that I fluid Joshis without any, detail, as Francis confine invier fallely to the ellimates of the furns total for each liead of fervice.

A The after head, of tervice is the playin for the furns to the beginning of the confine invier the playin for the beginning the playin for the beginning the playin for the furns the playin for the beginning the playin for the beginning the playin for the playing t

in The first head of lervice is the playing or the sheet cases in been worked, the sum, of \$1.550,000ks feedlemen, will he pleased to rescolled; that the estimates slave of late heen prefented in new forms, simil, that they have been prefented in new forms, simil, that they have been prefented in new, forms, simil, that they have been prefented in new, forms, simil, that they have been prefented in new, forms, simil, that they have been prefented in new, forms, simil, that they have been prefented in new, forms, simil, they come before the publicac fee now, in the dark of the publicac fee now, in the dark of the publicac fee now, in the fact publicac, of the chinades he wise month of new forms, which was always, inadequate to the purpose for which were provided of a large accumulation of a large climate for that he was an unforeseen event and inforeseen event and inforeseen event and inforeseen event and in the forms of the column great may be acceded. Such annothed for the column great may be acceded. Such annothed for the column great may be acceded. Such annothed for the column great may be acceded. Such annothed for the column great may be acceded. Such annothed for the column great was principled to the column that of the column great was the resemble of the public for the particulars in the accomplisation of the public of the particulars in the accomplisation of the column of the public of the Nay, they voted for defraying the whole of the Nay, they voted for defraying the whole of the

feut. But with all these reductions of expence and livings to the Public, I am forry to say that

procedule and provides for the grant process of the grant of the process of the control of the process of the p

preview to an explanation of any, new refources, it will be necedity to note the utual articles, which contribute annually to the discharge of the Sapply, These will present themselves in the following order inthe burdens which it has the enfound necessary in impose upon the Agont of furth 18: 41 with the Hobs here to hoo minutely to the duestion of a projoic. 4 do, not not to fertin inheelicately to that comprehense Agont of the minediately to that comprehense Agont of the province, and the standard of the province of the greatest which the continuation of one of the greatest which the continuation of the greatest which the continuation of the greatest which the continuation of the greatest object. This is the feet object which a how in vicely. In other to the standard which are a communication of burdens on the thinds as shey, now flandy and in order to relieve polectify from two larges a proportion of oppressions and embarrastificates, accasioned by the profecution of a wars, in which at most they can only be faid to have had a rembré and compulsory concern, it is mydefier to provide every year as largely ast-transfer the extendituitio of this year, and thereby lobel who fully not the relieve poly concern, it is mydefier faig operations of the standard proportion of the profession of the standard provided with the carried on of the National Debti, but; whichigh the circumstance of the carried of the extendition of the National Debti, but; whichigh the circumstance which are the carried of the carried of the carried of the carried of the provided will annount to the national policy of the carried of the carried of the produce of any tax in lary former periods. But any to the produce of any tax in lary former periods it is confirmed which the produce of any tax in lary former periods, it is confirmed which the produce of any tax in lary former periods, it is confirmed when the produce of the entire which is my the provided when the produce of the produce of the proposition of the Proposition of the Proposition of the Committee, with th

. في الماريخ ا

contribution of the contribution of processing of the contribution of the contribution

The state of the filter of the state of the

its object in the ourfer, and that may be faid to be one ftriking inflance of its excellence. In re-gard to Houfekeepers, of various rank and fair tion in the next class, its power is equally clear and explicit. I have been informed, on good authority, that the number of hourkieepers in the kingdom is between 7 and 800,000, containing fatallies, under their roofs which form a population in the whole of 4,000,000. After fugh a flatement, it may be afked. Who then are to, be excepted?" To this I fhall refugal to the return of the re then are to, be excepted?" To this I final reply, all will be excepted from the payment of this tax, who are aftered excepted from the Affelded Taxes, all who have dicharged houses, and all inferior artifs; manufacturers, and labourers. The number of this class of people is between 5 and 600,000, containing with the between 5 and 600,000, containing with the families under their roofs a population of: 2 or 3 millions, the whole of which will be exempted. Thus far: I have flated hew large the diffusion of the operations of this tax will be, and how large the exemption. I, shall next state to the Committee in what manner it will apply. Previous to doing this, however, I must observe that some of the Assessment of the A that fome of the Affelfed Taxes were imposed so lately, that he accurate returns of their amount, have been, yet, received, but the average amount may I think he taken at 2,700,0001. Among the 70 or 800,000 house-keepers whom: I before mentioned, who, with the samilles under their roofs, compose a population of four millions; 420,000 do not contribute more than 150,0001. This number must have been farther increased by the late addition to the affoliage is a configuration of configuration of configurations of the fact addition. to the affeliments, and confequently fone doubts will thence arife of the accuracy of my calculawill thence artie of the accuracy of my calcula-tion, and the product of my fittement. But I must beg leave to affure the Committee, that this reduction will affect the accuracy of my state ments at most but in a very inconsiderable de-gree, because the principal articles of revenue attach to persons of superior condition. The attach to perions of injector condition. In the fum of feven inilions at an average rate is triple the annual amount of the prefent affelfed taxes, although it will not equally affect. Housekeepers of every deferrition in that degree. If out of 7 or 800,000 perions who pay the Affect of the first of the felled Taxes 400,000 make the trifling contribution which I have already flated, the Committee will fee flow, finall a spart of the general population must come under the higher operations of the content of the committee is further defired to observe, that a sprovision is made for those whose change of fituation or of circumstances, may require mitigation. In this case, the plan furnishes the Committee with the means of Substituting modification and abatement, so as to adapt the pressure of the tax to the strength and circumstances of the people who support it. The Affessed Taxes resolve themselves into three descriptions; The first is, that of inhabited Houses proposed last war, and modified in 1789; the 2d proposed last war, and modified in 1789; the 2d is the Commutation Act; and the third the is the Commutation Act; and the third the fubfequent additions, the whole of which may be computed at 12,700,0001. The reft of the 9; or 800,000 holiskeepers contribute about 1,400,0001, and the remaining divisions include all who are in the highest state of optience. The other class of affected Taxes relate to all who are willing ito make: a recompence to the State for the optional conveniences on fusuries which—they enjoy." Their conveniences and luxuvies, are the various proportions of ferwants, horfes, carriages, horfes employed in agricul titre da charge which falls upon a class of neo titre (a charge which falls upon a class of people who, can well afford to pay it), and feveral other finalise articles which it would be redious to receptulate. Some of these conveniences are paid for by people of a moderate income, who are willing to contribute to the exigencies of the State, in order to prefere a generate among their acquaintances of fuperior rank, or for various other honourable views, and expectations; and therefore it may be prudent to determine, whether they are not entitled to four favourable confideration, in order that they may favourable confideration, in order that they may not be rated with the Members of this House, not be rated with the Members of this House, and fush persons of fuperior condition, who are not only able but disposed, as I trust, to contribute in a higher proportion. The House Tax in the country is lighter in the country than in great towns; and in London and Westminster, and places adjoining the metropolis; it profies much heavier than in great towns, at the increasing interest from one to four times the amount in houses of a proportionate rank. It must be insther jower of the Committee; therefore, to regulate the proportions equally and fore, to regulate the proportions equally and hotigs they may be individually juffly, and not as they may be individually applied. I have a further recommendation to offer, in flating that fome relief may be afforded to poor hough keepers out of the provisions of this tax. For our of the remaining number of the 2.07.800,000 who contribute 15400,000, to the Affelfed Taxes, there is not more than 3 or keo.coo of that fumwraifed in all the parts of the metropoise. The propolition then it appears, thougher transported the interior classes in its exemption, includes the wealth and number of those who are able to contribute in

number of those who are and to combine in soperations. If the Cities of London and Wellmhafter centain more poor housekeepers in proportion than the other parts of the kingdom, they contain also the most opulent. And if the Committee should apply the modification and abatement where there is: a defalcation of in-

come, fill that defalcation will not interfere with the production of the amount proposed.

Allefied Taxes will amount to four times the value of their present rate, yet forming upon the average scale of rank and property its due pro-

average Icale or rank and property as one proportion. This then is the general outline. The fum to be raifed, I have flated, will amount to more than 7,000,000l. The real amount of triple the affelfed taxes now raifed would be 8, 160,000l. out I have preferred the flatement of 7,000,000l. on account of the modification and abatement in certain cafes, the inflances where it will be called double inflead of triple, the amount of the in certain cases, the instances where it will be only double instead of triple, the amount of the present Assessing the instead of triple, the amount of the present Assessing the instead of the present assistance in the present as a proper cases it, will produce only single the amount, in others only half, and in others a ratio still sighter. Thus, there will not be less than a million in surplus to be divided among those who have a claim to exemption. Those who consult their optional, convenience cannot want it, and will not. I trust, ask for it. The Flouse Tax, I have stated, as present, produces only 400,000 in the Metropolis, but according to my proposition, it will exceed a million. If I propose to make the tax less productive than it actually could be, I do it only to give myself the utmost latitude for the effectual relief of those whose firitation and diffrestes may, require it. To those only, however, who have not, the means to contribute to the extend, relief, and not to those whose want the inclination. The latter, the I have reason to think, are inconsiderable in humber, for in no comer, of, the kingdom can I suppose there is any body of men who would not be eager to concur with Parliament in the adoption of these measures, or whose contribution would be ilmited only by their ability. Nay, I will go further, and venture to affert, that an account of the measures, and remains and the measures of the contribution of these measures of the ferroder would not the contribution of these measures, or whose contribution would be a contribution of these measures of the contribution of these measures or whose contribution of these measures or whose contributions and contributions of the contribution of these measures or whose contributions and contributions of the contribution of the contributi nly double instead of triple, the amount of th would be inniced only by their about. May, I will go further, and venture to affert, that an innersie majority of these kingdoms would approve of greater exertions, if greater exertions with necessary. For I never can suppose that were necessary. For I never can suppose that any man who consults his convenience, either from option or clioice, would be so blind to his own interest as not to consider this the most frugal and fair system of economy, for the enjoyment of that situation in life which society has allotted him. As in the lower orders then there is a diminiture scale descending to an exemption, so in the higher orders there is an exemption, so in the higher orders there is an eiterested demand diffinely and visbly attaching to the rank, and condition in which they have been accustomed to class themselves. I have taken the present amount of the affessed axes as the best and fairest criterion to judge of what the product of my proposition may be in future; the best and fairest criterion to judge of what the product of my proposition may be in future; and as I do not doubt the sincerity of the House in the pledge which they have voluntarily made. I trust my proposition will meet their general wishes, and that in point of justice, economy, and wistom, the proportions are fairly and ad-equately inside, and that they will admit the whole of the tax to be one which indispensible whole of the tax to be one which indispensible whole of the tax to be one which indispensible necessity demands.

Annual Duties upon Laud and Male 6.2-750,cox Growing Produce of the Confol: Faund 2.2 200 cox Junius of the Lottery 2.2 200 cox Junius of Mancas repayable on Exchequer Bills 3.200 cox Irigite Average Amount of Mancas Taxes 2.200 cox Junius Average Amount of Mancas 2.200 cox Junius 2.200 c

which exactly balances the total amo

Supply. In the hope that this is sufficient, I state with fatisfaction those temporary contributions to the fafety of the country, which however great as permanent tages, are, when confidered as tem as permanent taxes, are, when confidered as temperary ones, and what cannot be too feriously, confidered, as efficacious means to ensure us against the extremity and criss of defence, and to fecure to us, the full preferryation of the greatest blessings which we can enjoy, are indeed, comparatively small and light in the bance. The proportion of annual income, which the plan I have the honour to submit to the confideration of the Committee, requires, will not exceed one-tenth of the refources of the country, and cannot, Sir, when all the various and preferred to the confideration of the country of the country of the country of the case of the case are maturely and cannot, sin, when an evaluous and per-fing circumfances of the cafe are maturely weighed, demand the hefitation of a moment. If a compliance, then, with these outlines, which I have thought it my duty to trace, will produce any material benefit—if it is likely to give visour to our operations, and to lower the arrogant pre-tentions of the enemy—if it is likely to exalt the tentions of the enemy—if it is likely to exalt the credit of this country, and depress that of France—if it is likely to check the haughty, and over, hearing tone of an infolent adverfary, and to confirm, the well-grounded coinfidence of our own hopes—in fuch 'cafes, I must express imy ardent withes, that the Committee will now withpld, their compliance from the outlines of the plan which is thus fulpmitted to their future confideration, I have already fixed the Affelfed Taxes, existing as they do at this moment, as the general foundation of, the measures which I have brought forward to day, I have carefully confidered, their relation to the various circumfances, and even confinences of the nerfons confidered their relation to the various circum-fiances, and even contingencies, of the perfons fubject to the payment of them. I have flated the proportion which the different nature, of each kind would, in my mind, admit of, both with refpect to the Affetted Taxes of, inhabited, houses, and those arising from articles of luxury; and. I have now to add, that there remain two leading confiderations to which I am to folicit

tax which fo materially depends on carri tax which to materially depends on carria fervants, and a variety of articles which can fuddenly and optionally laid afide, that no future, but a path affeliment must be the ban-the plan, and that a path affeliment must pri-facir be the best, the least objectionable, and co the plan, and that a palt affeffment must prefact be the best, the least objectionable, and cet
tainly the most impartial test of the subject
tainly the most impartial test of the subject
where a certain rate of establishment, as to the
expences of a family, can be no fixed standard
to measure the judgment by, if that rate of
establishment be incesserially altered by a challer
of circumstances, and in such a case attention
will be paid to it by proper modification. But
if a person, without any necessity, shall alter his
mode of living, which would otherwise expose
him to the payment of the affessed taxes, he is
not therefore to be exempted from such payment. Matters must, however, wear a very
different appearance, if it shall be found on the
next affessment that such a person has reduced
his challssment, and follows up that reduction
by a declaration, that the tax really exceeds his
income. In such a serious particular of the serious of the containing year, amoun
adoubt but that such a person has reduced
that this proceeding amounts to no disclosure of
circumstances, to no laying open to the world
affairs that may in the least respect involve the
credit of any individual. It is in reality but
affined declaration of circumstances, which are
already shewn to the world by the abatement or
reduction of a person's establishment. This, is
involve any precise standard or
reduction of a person's establishment. This, is
without any precise standard or
without any precise standard or
with the such as a part of the such as the such as a present a fimple declaration of circumflances, which are already flewn to the world by the abatement or reduction of a person's establishment. This, Sir, is the general principle on which I have presumed to offer this plan, and these are the general outlines of it. It is, give me leave to observe, no inferior recommendation to it, that if the House shall think proper to adopt it, it will require no new expences, no new laws, nor any creation of new officers. The affested taxes, however diffused and various in their natures; have ever atrached in a very finall degree on the wealthiest classes of society, and consequently have not attached in a very finall degree on the wealthieft claffes of fociety, and confequently have not fallen on those who were the most qualified to contribute to the exigencies of the public fervice. To remedy this defect, is a primary object of the present measures; and I must declare that I have me notion of exempting those persons from contributions to meet the pressing wants of the Steak of the contributions to meet the pressing wants of the State, who do not fcruble to employ their wealth for the gratification of their own pallions and foibles. We have all, Sir, one common interest at stake, and it is our duty to promete it, by making facristices in proportion to the means which we respectively posses. But if it should ever come to be a general principle of taxation, that a large contribution is best, and most established in time of war; if it should happen that hordes of wealth should scape the vigilance of a Minister, and yet be deemed estential to the interests of the community! Could any main their presume to say, that such assistance should not be reforted to? And are we shre that we do not a present and our such as the taxation of the community! Could any main the presume to say, that such assistance should not be reforted to? And are we shre that we do not a present sind our such as that they are the same and the same should not be reforted to? And are we shre that the do not a present sind our such as the same same should not should not be reforted to? ealth for the gratification of their own passions reforted to? And are we filte that we do not'at prefent find ourfelves in that fituation? If I were disposed to admit the cogency of such statements; I must confess that this would be the moment.—If in all wars which have hereofore taken place, that averaged principle of safety could be justly applied, it will more particularly apply in that which we are at prefent carrying on. But it is not any common consideration which can influence us; it is not any one of those motives of action; that formerly animated us in the profecution; of hostilities which is now to imped us. Those resonance on the same times the same times and the same times the same times the same times the same times and the same times that the same times to not the same times to same times the same times to same times the same times the same times to same times the same times the same times to same times times to same times to same times times to monves of action that tomeny animated as in the profecution of hoffillities which is now to impel us. Those reasons, which in palt times appeared to irressifications, which in palt times appeared fo irressifications of the great and mighty considerations which now press upon our minds. We are, to describe our fituation in a few words; engaged in a contest for present existence, not for nurure advantages. And, if fust be the nature of the war; can we hessiate to call upon those to furnish; resources to oppose the danger, who have derived their wealth from the prosperity of the nation. In such a cause, the hordes of the penurious should be as open to the relief of the State, as the expenditures of extravagance and prodigality. At such a call, and at such a crist, can those results to press goviard in aid of their country, who have risen from the most forful poverty to a state of the imost special affluence, by the protection and encouragement. did poverty to a flate of the most plendid affluence, by the protection and encouragement which they have received from its laws and its falutary inflitutions? We call on those who have amaffed wealth, and who, fearful of enjoying it, are the more apprehensive of being deprived of it, to contribute to the preferration of that opulence on which their happiness depends. It is to those I address myclef, who

having more to look to from the enjoyment of their capitals, than their fellow fubleds have, are more deeply interested in furnithing mass to combat with fuccess, a system that is levelled

to combat with fucceis, a fystem that is tevelled against every species of property, security, and independence. In speaking thus, I do not, Sir, allude in the most distant manner to proceedings of a compulsory kind, for, I trust, that the evident necessary kind, for, I trust, that the evident necessary wind, for, I trust, that the evident necessary sind, for, I trust, that the evident necessary sind, with those persons. The prefure is strong, and, must be met with vigour. The moment is come, when their voluntary and unasked contributions are to conferrately, in aid of the grants to be made by the wisdom of the Legislature. If they cannot he adequately included in the plan, the outlines of which I have submitted to the Cammittee, it is not for want of wishing to make them pay in

to counteract the fad effects of war. There are not, I believe, many years to come, before the Sinking Fund will operate in so beneficial a way, as to place the country in as cleat and unincumbered a fituation as at the beginning of the war. If so, we are bound to complete the great work to which we have facrificed so much already. The principle which if propose to the Committee, is not only to provide for the taxes, but for the redemption of the loan. The amount of the Sinking Fund, as it now exitts, will, in the course of the enduing year, amount to sour millions of money. Should the principle which I take the liberty of recommending be adopted, if the necessity of continuing the war be forced upon us for a twelvemonth longer, we shall not, in that case want more than we did at the commencement of the year. We fall necessarily find a fixed and absolute limit, beyond which we shall not have it in our power to wander. This arrangement, from which no deviation can be made, will leave us shationary, and consequently free us from any liability to an accumulation of debt, which would otherwise accume, were we to indulge in expences without any precise standard or regulation.—We will be enabled to tell our enemies, that at the end of the War our situation will not be impaired, nor will the country be disabled from exerting her accussomed spirit and independence in any future contest. But to make myself, more perfectly understood, I shall have recourse to precise figures. If the sum to be borrowed amounts to 12 millions, I say that 4 of the 12 may be borrowed without queuing fine credit of the country, or rendering borrowed amounts to 12 millions, I fay that 4 of the 12 may be borrowed without encumbering the credit of the country, or rendering the fituation of the public debt worfe than at the beginning of the War, and for this effect I am indebted to the operation of the finking fund. I do not propose that no provision should be made for them notwithstanding, but that provision should be made for a millions according to the prefent rate of the Stocks, which would putchase about 350,0001. A further be made for them notwithflanding, but that provision should be made for 4 millions according to the prefeat rate of the Stocks, which would purchase about 350,000l. A further debt of eight millions would have a perinanent capital, and for this purpose it is necessary to make a different provision. It is my intention, therefore, to propose that the affelled taxes, of the amount of which I have given a sketch, be continued until the whole of the principal and interest of the eight millions shall be entirely discharged. According to this system, it appears evident that in a year, and little more than one sourch of that time, the whole of the eight millions will be completely paid off: My proposition would be to surnish so much supply as to make the loan less heavy, and to provide for part of it by the progress of the sinking fund. Such a system will enable us to speak in a language intelligible to our enemies, and sufficiently convincing that we are supplied with refources, which their prejudices and mistaken defigus, have induced them foundy to imagine we no longer possesses, which their prejudices and mistaken defigus, have induced them foundy to imagine we no longer possess, and a moment in which we are called upon to come forward with supplies, not merely with a view to general policy, not with a view to the termination of the contest, but with a view to the prefervation of every thing that I dear to us, we cannot be ton earnest in adopting a conduct that can most effectually realize our a view to the preservation of very thing that is dear to us, we cannot be too earnest in adopting a conduct that can most effectually realize out withes. But if, on the contraty, we overlook the dangers that impend over us; if we indulge too considently in our firength, and if we be merely occupied in calculating the best way to provide occupied in calculating the best way to provide for our credit and fecurity, the present is unquest-tionably the most rational, and in every respec-tive most satisfactory and animaring mode. I must here, Sir, request the attention of the Committee to a short statement on this subject in another here, Sir, requelt the attention of the Committee to a fhort statement on this subject in another light. If there ever can be a moment in which necessity calls for a change of system, that moment is now arrived, and we are peculiarly impelled to look forward to the future benefits: to which we still "entertain such well-founded claims." That I may be more clearly understood when I advise a change of system; let us look to a comparative statement of what I now have the honor of proposing, with what would otherwise have been the proceeding of sinance. There are 15 millions to be raised for the enfuing year; 8 millions by loan, and 7 by taxes. But fet us suppose that 16 millions were to be raised by purchasing in the Stocks. This measure, would encumber us with 1,300,000, per annum at the present rate. the Stocks. This measure would encumber us with 1,300,000l, per amount at the present rate of the Funds, to be paid off in the course of 40 or 50 years. What then I ask is the difference between both modes? There is undeniably in favour of the plan which I submit to the consideration of the Committee, a difference of no less than 40 or 50 millions. If we can look as far as the idea of perpetuity can warrant; if we are to consider disant been fits in a nearer point of view than they are by the short sighted politics of modern speculatilis; we are undoubtedly authorized in adopting this we are undoubtedly authorized in adopting this mode. But without going far diffant, the fire-ple question of excounty decides the matter at once, and you are called upon to declare,

If then no difference of opinion is entertained on the prepriety and necessity of the measure, I trait, no difference can exist on any other part. Yet whatever fentiments Gentlemen may think prober to form, in opposition to the latements thick I have candidly brought forward, It will be my diffy to receive their remarks with de-Krence, and to attend to any improvement they have considered my interest amount of the funis to be raifed is considered heavy, or whether any bitter ments can be, adopted, that Incy convey. But whether the prefent amount of the funds to be raifed is confidered heavy, or whether any, inher means can be adopted that are in reality inner furtible to the prefent circumstances of the hadron, than those contained in the general outlines which. I have dishail and deduced from the principles which I have itated. Thave nothing to add, but that I submit the propositions to the consideration of the Committee, with the most unlarken relance on their candour, and impartiality of investigation. I shall, Sir, conclude with moving a refounding to general rate on affelied, inhabited Houles; Jubject to exceptions, abatements and modifications, which shall become, if agreed to, the subject of future discussion, and aments and modifications, which shall become, if agreed to, the subject of future discussion in the Committee, and I shall take an early and convenient that the third principle. I therefore move.

"That it is the opinion of this Committees, that there that be paid a Duty, not exceeding treble the amount of the Buier, imposed by leveral As; so (Parliament now in force, on House, and Windows; and Inslabited Buier, by the 6th, 19th, 24th; and 37th Ceo. III and likewife the stream of present and abatements."

a house to which his 'emiliaries had not found their way.' As to the money to be raised by the proposed taxes, was the House to understand that it was to come from the superfluous wealth which a 'number of cunning individuals were in the habit of concealing, or; from the productive industry of the people at large? Unless the Right Hon. Gentleman could shew that this recome was the like who after from superfluous wealth. Mr. Tierney faid, he could not confent to leave Mr. Thrate faid, he could not content to leave the House without hiving his most difect repro-tation to the plan brought forward by the Right Hon. Centleman, Setting ander the novelty of the proceeding which was not countenanced by sury precedent on the books of the House, he feduled attrely view it as the altempt of a man definite for raile money, any how, and to burden the public at all events. He congratulated the content of the congratulated th the public at all events." He congratulated the Right Hon. Gentleman on his not being for peremptoly in his decisions, as he had been on format roccasions, for it was referred to the judgment of the Hone, whether he did not say, ont opening the Budger last Session, that the supplies brought forward would not sold of the present year? Yet there appeared to the one of the present year? Yet there appeared to the supplies brought for the far a supplies a supplied the supplies as ign than one million and an half. Five millions had been whether for the service distinction of the Ndvyl yet 10 flow "appeared," that the Right Hom Gentleman was in an error, and in-Right Höhr Gentleman was in an error, and in-dections of a very ferious nature, as it was an error of eq millions. But this 'tilkovery exactly hatiled with his profembile and predicts' and the Holife caude not, with any degree of confidency, be furprised at it? He allo then came forward upon a finding plan, and fairl that as willions were wanted for the revioles of the toning year, with the probability of the state of the confidency. were wanted for the revices of the entung year, studied to whatever intrease he might at a future motion which was the first of the might at a future to make with the plan, that he might affect of the merely defrous to try fift, show the Committee reliabed file plan, that he might afferwards put his to more perfection. The Right Hon, Confidence in had flated the land and mall; in a plain manner; and he believed it was the fift time that he claimed he chartes of the Exchequer had forbothe to ring the chaines on the House. Yet it was this fifth with the chartest made hathe course of his specific with what had been put into his Majelly's mouth; relative to the flourishing product of the Revenue: "Here Mr. Tieriely noticed a finile from tone Members on the Treaty was the second content of the Revenue." Therety noticed a limit from tone wienders with the Treating Bench. It is observed; Gentlemer unght indulge themselves in laughter, if they thought it conflictent with their public fituation though the laugh he had heard would be much more proper, were the fact contrary to what he more proper, were the fact contrary to which the had afterfed. After entirengy into a fhort review of the produce of the permanent taxes, he contended that the Revenue; inflead of being-productive, was; in fact deficient; and was aftonified at the flatement made by the Right Homourable Gentleman, of the Lottery and controlled at the flatement made by the Right Homourable Gentleman, of the Lottery and controlled are the flatement made by the Right Homourable Gentleman, of the Lottery and controlled are the flatement made by the Right Homourable Gentleman, of the Lottery and Gentleman, the Flonic, yet he could not help objecting that it was not wary flattering to the bubble wind, that the Confolidated Fund which, had been formerly taken at 2 millions and a half, thould be this year, taken with the Lottery, at follow a fund as 200,000. It appeared that inflictors, were to be advanced by the Bank-to-Government, to which he (Mir. Bierney) had allowed to the flate of the land which related to the prefent conduct of the Rank, appeared the him the most ferious. It was at length manifelt, that the Bank was ready to do every thing which the planellor of the Exchequier wified, while his was on his part ready to comply withe, whatercance of a millions to Government, yet A. confiderable increase of their outlanding Pajor had taken place. He there-

fent, it was nothing better than a mark of our decripitude. For his part, he would neveragree to the measure; and he flould confider lumfelf unworthy of the trust reposed in him by his constituents, if he was to go out and tell them, that the measure had received the unahimous concurrence of the House. They might then justly censure him for his negled, in suffering all their little domestic comforts to be given up at once. Upon the whole, the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman resembled that which had been pursued at different periods in France. First, the paper currency of the Bank was extended to an extraordinary degree; to tell in what manner it would trike out enemies, or what opision they must form of the refources of the country, in confequence of it,
But if ever there was a mealine that would
make all Europe think there was an earl of the
fanding fystem of this country, it was that
which the House had heard proposed to them on
that melancholy night. He would, the country
would be placed in a fituation different from
what she had ever been in before. The
Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the
enemy directly that the country loyal enough
to give a loan to Government as formerly; and
that therefore he must call upon every man to
facrifice his dometic comfort towards the fuppoint of he war. But what was he to fay to
those people whose little favings he was about
to wrett? Could lie tell them that the war had
hen conducted on a faving plan? No; every in France: First, the paper currency of the Bank was extended to an extraordinary degree; then there was an offer held out for voluntary contributions; afterwards there was a forced Loan; and at last, domicillary visits were put-in practice in order to ascertain how much every man was worth. The Right Hon. Gentleman was worth. might outdo the French Financiers in his plaus; but the prefent Rulers of France muft, in his paper fyltem, recognize that 'immenfe circula-tion of paper which had once destroyed their

get againt min, imported as his arguments to by irrefitible proofs; and he viswed this ent proceeding with a jealous eye, because also went to increase the fillier of paper— e would next come to that measure which he onceived to be the greatest of all—the raising

oven conducted on a faving plan? No; every

bidy knew that no war had ever been carrien on with greater profusion and extravagance. When-ever it had been insisted in that House, that the people were not fairly represented, no one was for ready to maintain a contrary opinion as the Right Hom Gentleman, nor to seem to ignorant

Right Hom Gentleman, nor to feem to ignorant

of the flate of individuals who had a right to the elective franchife; but when taxes were to be laid on them. Gentlemen must perceive how easily he found out the private haunts of all the householders in Bragland, and that there was not a house to which his emissaces had not found

fich threats as mult have completely humbled them. What then mun their feelings be, when

onceiven to be the greaten of an the rating of 7 millions by way of taxes. It was impollible to tell in what manner it would firike our enemies, or what opinion they must form of the re-

redit and refources.
Mr. Pitt faid, he thought it necessary again t trouble the Committee, in order to fay a few words on the leading observations of the Hon. Gentleman who had just fat down, and who with words on the leading observations of the HonGentleman who had jult sat down, and who with
a speech of considerable ingenuity, prepared for
the purpose, came there with a determination to
throw every obstacle in the way of providing for
the exigencies of the country. But whatever might
be the opinion, or the wish of that Hon. Gentleman, he had had the happiness of, deriving a favourable omen from the opinion of every man
throughout the country, expressed at the time
those propositions had come before them, which
he had had the honour that night of, stating to
the House. The Hon. Gentleman began by
complaining, that the excess of the Navy Debt
was considerably beyond the amount stated in
the estimate of last year. He stated, that the
excess of the Navy Debt was 1,000,000 one half
of which was funded, and the other half remained outstanding; but he denied the afferwas connucrated, beginning the affiniant tasted in the effiniante of last year. He stated, that the excess of the Navy Debt was 3,000,000 one half of which was sunded, and the other half remained outstanding; but he denied the affection which imputed to him a declaration last year, that there would be no excess of Navy Debt; there never was a period in which such attempts had been made to reduce the Navy. Debt as during the present wat. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had then expressed his disapprobation, at the analysis which had been given of the ways and means; and after declaring himself happy at the soundsining flate, of the Revenue, had sound sailt with a smile from that side of the House, so, much that one would have thought he had magnised it into a horse laugh. For the first ime, however, the Hon. Gentleman, was so, little master of his joy, that, he could not suppress the happiness he seemed to feel on the subject of the revenue for the last year. But that was immediately sticceeded by a fort of gloom in which he quarreled with him, for not having stated that circumstance; because perhaps he would have been prepared to contest the matter with him, and have denied a fact which otherwise stemed to give him so much facts done in the Hon. Gentleman had looked over the accounts on the table, he would have sound, that the revenue of the present year was fully adequate to all the public fervices, and came up to the calculations of, the Committee on the Finances. He had afterwards, in a new strain of eloquence, run into an abuse of those assistance of the manner of the present year was fully adequate to all the public fervices, and came up to the calculations of, the Committee on the Finances. He had afterwards, in a new strain of eloquence, run into an abuse of those assistance of the sun and milliands of undifficunted paper, which had been issue to the Honourable Gentleman to determine. As to the diabolical connexion, said the have to the Honourable Gentleman to determine. As to the diabolical connexion, which a habit of concealing, or: from the productive industry of the people at large? Unlefs the Right Hon. Gentleman could flew that this money was likely to arife from fuperfluous wealth, and not from productive capitals? he would evidently do more harm than good by the measure. But even if he flould raise this sum for the enting year; it did not appear that he would be able to do fot the following year; he would fay the following; year, because he had no hope; that there would be appeace as long as the prefett Ministers continued in office. The Right: Thoi. Gentleman and his colleagues wanted every requisite necessary to bring any enegociation to a favourable: filter they wanted the tonfidence of the enemy; (a cry of Hunr) and the respect of all the powers in Europe. They might be fending over Lord Malmebury as often as they thought proper, but the enemy foodle never be brought to think them sneers; and if the chemy flould, contrary to expectation, furprise our Minister with an immediate and ready acquickence in the terms he should propose; the consequence would be, that one half of the Cathinet of England would flare at the other half with wonder and disapprobation at awant had been done. With respect to that half in the major and bullying tone, to enter into the confequence would be, that one half with wonder and disapprobation at awant had been done. With respect to the intiments of other nations in Burope, he would ask, whether there was a single Neutral Power that had not been commanded by this country in a blustering and bullying tone, to enter into the confequence would be received with the confederacy against France, a After we had failed in these important attempts, we were next deferted by all our Allies. If a British Minister twas a fingle of the Cathinet of the enfulng Cougers of the German Empire, he would be received with the incosts at your art of the enfulne of the cathing for the cathing for one occasion for the confederacy of the cathinet of what he have leave to the later of which we have flave, to be fure, received neveral tunis or money; from you, in return for which we have left you a couple of tin boxes." Then, with respect to the proposed takes; he wished to know how they were to be raised next year. He sould not avoid observing with what gnorance of probable events the subject had been brought forward. It was done the fubject had been brought forward. It was done in the progrefs of a war which was confiderably advanced; he would not fay; towards its coh-clusion, for nobody knew when that would be; and a learned Givillan in that house. Doctor Lawrence) had lately suggested a period of 15 years for its probable continuance. Gentlemen would then, preceiver that the language of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the present occasion, was similar to: that held-out-by him on almost every loan since the beginning of the war, particularly on that called the loyalty join, last Christmas, when the Right-Hon. Gentleman fremed to have come to the admin of his proother perion; onliew with interpretacy critical to the Bank, or to the Public; arofe, from; the continuance of, the refriction. The extraordinary iffue of Paper by the Bank, was the next fubjet of the Hom Gentleman's complaint; in which he flated it, to be, a revival of the Paper fyftem of France; He, for his own part, would declare, that he confidered the circulation of Bank Notes to be of the greatest convenience to the Public, and as productive of, the most effential benefits to the commercial interest of the country. But the Hom. Gentleman must have had, a very wrong view of the subject, if he suppostd that the advance of three millions by the Bank, should cause; a proportionable increase in the circulation of notes. New notes, no doubt, were filled every day, but then others were daily taken; again, by the Bank, and destroyed. The next object of his censure, was the plan for last Christmas; when the Right Hon. Gentleman feemed to have come to the aclime of his projects; when he had helded; out to the House and the Public, that the eighteen millions then traited, would be all that he should want during the remainder of the var. The House had been then given to understand, that a Louin was traited in the pleasantest of all ways, from the voluntary patriotism of Gentlemen, who were ready to facrifice their lives and for tunes in defence of the Constitution, and in support of the way are and that he should stand in streducing indice. "The enemy at the same time were to experience, by this proof of public spirits have considered with the constitution of the same time were to experience, by this proof of public spirits.

brought forward fuch a measure, he had no doubt but that the Hon. Gentleman would put brought forward titelt a meature, he had no doubt but that the Hon. Gentleman would put him out of office, and place another in his room, if he had it in his power; but how could the circuinflance of his being the propoter, be decifive against the measure propoted? Why should the measure be declared to be a bad one, on acthe measure be declared to be a bad one, on re-count of its being brought forward by one of the Minister's of the Crown, during whose conduct of public affairs it had happened that many unavoidable expences had been incurred?— If any man doubted whether these expences were unavoidable, let him compare them with the extraordinary expences incurred by the enemy, and with the exertions they had made. The and with the exertions they had made. In he Honourable Gentleman had faid, that he would not give his vote to the measure proposed that night, because, during the existence of the present Administration, there could, in his opinion, be no treaty of Peace entered into with nion, be no treaty of Peace entered into with the enenity." Upon that principle, therefore, the House should refuse to adopt any measures of defence, because his Majesty's Ministers had lost the considerace of the enemy. If Ministers had pursued the condust which had been recom-mended by certain Gentlemen in that House, who admired the French Revolution, that gave tife to all our difficulties, who decided the artiwho admired the French Revolution, mat gave rife to all our difficulties, who decried the origin of the war, and applauded—the conduct of the enemy, he did not know how far they might be chattled to their confidence. But for his part, he was nor forry that he did not enjoy the confidence of the the committee of Europe, he knew no way of arguing it, except denying it at once. When the Hott. Genileman thought proper to reprobate the plan of fupplies fuggested that night, he never offered any other scheme of his own; nor stated any way by which supplies could be raised, except by a funded Loan; and this he did without even waiting to hear the whole of that plan which he fo halfilly censured. As to the affertion that the present measure was brought forward with a view of frightening the enemy at once, as well as the Loan of 18 millions raised 12 months ago, he would defy any man to fay; that he had ever rife to all our difficulties, who decried the ori as the Loan of 18 millions raifed 12 months ago, he would defy any man to fay; that he had ever held out a language of this kind—" Agrée with me in this measure, for this fishall be the last year of the war." He never did fay fo; he had only said that there was no language fo likely to affect the enemy (if indeed they were capable of being affected by any thing) as that of declaring that the refources of the country were great and powerful; and that there was a spirit in the people sillificient to repet their hossile endeavours. It was afferwards said, that if the present plan should fall; twoild fine whe enemy that this country was afterwards faid, that it the present plan mountain; it would hew the enemy that this country was at the end of all her refources. The Hon. Gentleman ought to have delayed for half an hour before he deferibed the country to be in fo hopelifs a fituation; he ought to have known the plan ittelf before he fo hadily predicted its failure. But how could it be inferred from this plan, that the country was at the end of her funding fyf-But now could ree interest from the pain, that the country was at the end of her funding fyften? When it was the very means by which that fystem was to be husbanded and preferred. It would fliew, that they were not lavish of that fystem; but that there were other means, in the country, great and ample which he could flate to the House, had it which he could flate to the Houfe, had it been his intention that day, to enlarge on the plan. He had, however, on that day the happiness to state, that in proportion to the increase of the public debt, great numbers of persons had come, from all parts of the country, to buy stock, by which means security was added to the Government. To say that these affested taxes could not be paid out of any thing except capital, was a proposition which every day's experience contradicted. No contribution could be made out of any capital which was not employed in some way that was productive, for no capital imade out of any capital which was notemployed in fome way that was productive, for no capital could be supposed to be idle in a country like this. In spite of all the calamities arising out of the war, it was a pleasing circumfance to know, the agriculture; the commerce, and the buildings of the country, were never in a more flourishing state; and that there never was a period when the produce of productive capital was rithing trate; and that there level was a period when the produce of productive capital was fo great. The Hon. Gentleman, therefore, was evidently wrong in his flatement on that fubject. He begged pardon of the Committee for detaining them to long, but he felt it necessary to have failed o much in reply to the observations.

he could not have understood it, because he had only heard its outlines. As to the affertion, that

ing taem to long, but he had recently to flave faid fo much in reply to the observations that had been made.

Mr. Trivity rofe to explain. He faid that if the fum in question could not be rasifed from the productive capital, the resources of the following year would be destroyed. What he mean by saying the Ministers did not enjoy the consideration of the enemy, was, that they could never beget in the French Cabinet: a belief that they were finere in their pacific intentions. As to the other powers of Europe, he had said that Ministers had lost their respect. He did not say that the country had come to the end of her resources but of the sunding system, and he was warranted in faying this, when the Minister was not able to fund so final a fum as seven millions but was obliged to have recourse to his present unheard of plan for rassing it. He would maintain that no connexion ought

in the state of th

to exist between Government and the Bank; and in proof of that opinion, he could quote part of a letter written by M. de Calome to the late King of France, in which, speaking of the citation of a bank in Paris, he faid, that if it billhument of a bank in Paris, he faid, that if it was ever intended to be fecure, Government should have nothing to do with it.

Mr. Nicholl faid, that the plan would produce an enorthous paper, credit, it was true, that many perious from different parts of the country, had come to ledge their money in the funds; and it was a melancholy truth; for it tended to destroy the trade that existed in the country, parts of England; people thus got more interest for their money, and it produced with them while in a stage of more interest for their money, and it produced with them while in a stage of more interest for their money, and it produced with them while in a stage of more proving. He would oppose the stage of the country is the stage of the stage of the country in the stage of the country is the stage of the stage o was, ever intented to be fecure, reconstrainent, fhould have nathing to do with it.

Mr. Nicholf faid, that the plan would produce an enormous spape, credit; it was true, that many persons from different parts of the country, had come to ledge their money in the funds; had it was an endancely truth; for it tended to defitroy the trade that existed in the country parts of England; people this got more interest for their money, and it, produced a monopoly of berrowing. He would append the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan; and if it was persevered in, he took the prefent opportunity of giving notice, that he would apply to the House for enacting a law by which all, placement and pensioners should be compelled, to give a portion of their emoluments towards the support of the public exigencies. A fimilar, law was passed, in the reign of Queen Anna, by which no placeman or pensioner was allowed to have a greater falary than scol. a year, during the War. He saw no reason why, the Members of that House, who had had for many, but then on the people, should not, bear at least a preportionable share of them, and way Peers and Commonstrainers, who, were wallowing in weath at the expence of the Bublic, should not, learning the relational freegeth.

Mr. Pin sadd that as to his plan of energating paper credit, it was not his intention to situe, any Exchequer Bills, or to anticipate any paper circulation. He could not different hours, that for the motory in the interior of the equitary paper credit, it was not his intention to situe, any Exchequer Bills, or to anticipate any paper circulation, He could not different hours, that

Mr. Pin faid, that as to his plan of energating paper credit, it was not his plan of energating paper credit, it was not his intention to tifue, any Exchaquer Bills, or to anticipate any paper circulation. He could not difeover how it was unfortunate that people in the interior of the country. The notice which the Hon. Gentleman gave by way of threat, that, if the plan was perfevered in, he would, in revenge, move to lay a heavy tax on themfore a dialaries, was not quite fo hard as what another Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) had declared, that, unless he (Mr. Pirr) was turned out of effice, he would not import any plan of Supply. None of thefe, man care, however, findly prevent him from doing his duty; nor from endeavouring, in the best mainer he was able, for rafic the necessary Supplies: If ather Hon. Gentleman faw day, thing prejudicial to the public in the income of Minifers; he would have an opportunity of faating it. But then he extended his intended Tax to Members for Patliment in general, and particularly to those who had been most forward in promoting the war. It was probable, that if fuch a measure was adopted, it would change in a higher proportion the very class of upsh he meant to exempt. The Hon. Gentleman had electated, in a tone of indignation, that, those Members should bear, a larger share who had most, streament was adopted, it would change in a higher proportion the very class of upsh he meant to exempt. The Hon. Gentleman had electated, in a tone of indignation, that, those Members should bear, a larger share who had most, streament and he continuance of the war. If he meant to fine Members of this electropion, it was to be hoped, that he did not intend to propose an exemption in favour of those Gentlema who he captured from the large who had been propried the war, and the continuance of the war, In that view, therefore, he did not one of the war, in that, view, therefore, he did not one of the war in the house of the remain of the part of the heavy of the house was the hight have condition o

German Empire.

up and reid's 1st time. The same adjourned till to-more with the House adjourned till to-

THE TIMES.

KING's THEATRE,

JON account of the Machinery necessary for the new Salte, the opening of the Theatre is unavoidably deferred to TUESDAY next, the 38th inflants when will be performed, flort the fit time) a New Opeta called The Music partly by Sarty, and partly by Tax 12th The Music partly by Sarty, and partly by Tax 12th The Music partly by Sarty, and partly by Tax 12th The Music partly by Sarty, and partly by Tax 12th The Music partly by Tax 12th Tax 12th The Music partly by Tax 12th Tax 12th

Bacchus, Mad. - Alligherts, Malle. J. Alligherts, Malle. Didlebers, M. Art. Role. Stimus, Mr. Bake; Cund. Mr. Role. Stimus, Mr. Bake; Cund. Mr. Menate. With thirte new Scenes; defined by Signor Digotti, and executed partly by himfelt, and payly under his direction. The Man. Man. Mr. and payly under his direction. The Salicei hotoir, Sariutal, to be paid into the Bank. The Salicei hotoir, Sariutal, to be paid into the Bank. The principal subferibers are entreated to send the names of the Salichiers to their repletive Boxes to the Office of the Theorie of the Salichiers of their repletive Boxes to the Office of the Theorie of the Salichiers of the Salichiers of their repletive Boxes to the Office of the Theorie of the Salichiers of the Salichiers of the Salichiers of the Salichiers, in general are most cancelly enterated to observe, that on general are most cancelly enterated to observe, that on Salichiers in the Salichiers in the Salichiers in the Salichiers in the Salichiers of the Salichiers of perfond of produce their Tickets and the Salichiers of the Salichiers, and their and june, 1782, 1991, 1991, 1991. The Hoffers' of perfond of transferable Free Admillions to this Thiester's detection the Months of November, 1781, and Jalya and June, 1782, 1991, 1991, 1991. The Hoffers' of perfond of transferable Free Admillions to this Thestre's detection the Months of November, 1781, 1991, 1991. The Hoffers' of perfond of transferable Free Admillions to this Thestre's detection. The world of them through the Galleria of the Free Town is unabout to ferve this Thestre, are

each! for 4 perions. Inc way to turn trouga use one ry Spiricifier; 11.

The Tredsfurps amployed to the Theory of the Tredsfurps amployed to the Tredsfurps amployed to the Tredsfurps amployed to the Tredsfurps and a worter on the Property of the Tredsfurps and the Tredsfurps and the Tredsfurps and the Tredsfurps and the Tredsfurps amployed to the Theory, in the Hay market, every Saturday, from 12 to 4 colock.

THE ATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

THE ATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.

LIPHIS EVENING, will be: prefented,

tive KING-HERRY-the FOURTH.

Hoftpur, Mr. Kemble, Sip John Fallfalf, by a Gentleman,

being Jis first appearance on the Stage, and Lady Pricy,

Mr. Powill.

To which (will be added, RICHARD CCEUR de, LION.

THE ARE ART AL, COVENT-GARDEN,
THE ARE ART AL, COVENT-GARDEN,
THIS FALSE IMPRESSIONS.
After which, A new Grad strong Stallet of Astion called,
The ROUND TOWER, or the Chichains of Ireland.

di la " LONDON, November 25.11 va le

DONDON, Roberther, 25, 11

Bufferfy in the Heale of Common this Day, 11

Thing and Navy Seedmin Bal, and Neutral Ships mill; to 20, 11 buffered and times of 11.

We flaft might received by, express, the Paris

Papers, ito the 22d inft, inclusive. The most interesting intelligence contained in them relates to the Congress at Rafadt, which is probably opened by this time, fince all the Deputies of the German Empire Were ordered to be affembled there on 17th inft. Citizen Bacher, fate Charge d'Affairei of the French Republic in Switzerland has been appointed French Minister at the Congress, which opens a wide field for controverly The Emperor has flrongly recommended to the different Eleffors to infife on the integrity of the German Empire.

FRANCE; and

PARIS, Nov. 22.

The Minifer. of Marine, illued on the 2d inst. an Addrefs to the Republican Navy, and the Naval Officers, stating that Government is about making the most strenuous exertions at sea, against the last enemy the Republican courage.

'A Seamen stays the Address' the most bestimate the instruction of the Army of England will soon assemble on the coast of the Atlantic, you are to join the wish ris of Flouress' of Arcot; the theroof stays and all the gallant warriors, who have extended the limits of the Republics will serve with you on board your ships, and they county shall see the serve of the stay of the Army of England will soon assemble on the coast of the Atlantic, you are to join the sallant warriors, who have extended the limits of the Republic. Will serve with you on board your ships, and they come shall be sallant warriors, who have extended the limits of the Republic, will serve with you on board your ships, and they come, shall see the sallant warriors, who have said to pronounce no wish but this —"Perish the English Government! Long lave the Republic."

The Reddeture, of the 16th inst. on announcing the publication of the voluminous papers of the Negociation at Lisle, published by order of the British Government, makes the following remark—". The third paper is the famous project of a treaty of peace, presented by Lord Malmessaux, which makes, no mention of the restitutions le, intended to agree to. Was it not a mere farce to demand a counter-project to a project in blanks. Was it not, in other terms, a positive resultato commence, the negociation?

'The, shall so commence, the negociation?'

The shall so commence, the negociation is the utmost part of the Reddeture beflows the utmost part of the Reddeture beflows the utmost part and an impersion on the physiognomy of the Chanceller of the Exchapter as that of Citizen Estaventhe 1st had 1st inst. 15 carry to Rastast the Rastine, was allassinated on the continuous of the Executive at the Central Administration, of, the Sactule, which he offers imment of e

"The Redatum of the 19th inft, on mentioning the 19th failure of the 19th inft, on mentioning the 19th inft of the 19th inft

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 24

GAMING-BOUSES.

Mr. Garrow moved for a Rule to flew canfewh; a Criminal Information flooid net be flied again! Joseph Atkinson and Mary his Wife, for keeping a common gaming-house; a No. 15, under the Piazzas, Covent-Garden; and also why John Shepherd, an Attorney of that Court, and Theophilius Bellass, who had aded as his Clerk, should not answer the matters of the afficiant. That motion was supported by the afficiant in the court of the matters of the afficiant in the court of the matters of the afficiant of Thomas Holbrook, William Unificeville, and David White, for the trust of which he faid he was not responsible. If they were not true, they were a groß, abominable, and Candalous libed on these parties; but if founded, they disclosed furth a case as would do more towards suppersoning gaming-bouses, as well as another unifiance, which was not much less—the extorting of immente sums of money from those who kept them—than any measure history from those who kept in the properson of the properson of money from those who kept in the properson of the

of gaming-houles, and of unlicenced lettery offices.

It was farther flated that Akkinon's house was the last gaming house that the late unfortunate Weston frequented,, and that a Broker who had lately ashfonded for forgeries to a large amount, had lost a great deal, of money in that house. There were various, flatangems and devices used for enticing young men, who had been ruined, to come to the public dinners for the purpose of tringing along with them their follows therefore the form of the purpose of the public dinners for the purpose of tringing along with them their follows therefore the come to the public dinner, for the purpose of tringing along with them their follows the first and formerly before the Court, that he had, completely abandoned the trade. It was farther fwom, that on Monday last, he gave, a public dinner to the starts of the City. When Constables, went into this man's house, their arms were completely palied, and immediately fell down into their breeches pockets. They were found to be totally disqualited for the dicharge of their office, and way they tent. A water of this, house, of the name of Marthal, was at prefert confined by his Master for having said, that his Master's house ought to be butued for, its laiquity, and, allo to preven him from being a winters.

On this statement of facts, it was conceived the con

partizans of the Stadtholder.—Nowwellar Palitique & Jisteraire.

Rumour fays, that Citizen Bacher, principal fagent of the French Republic, in Switzerland, is recalled.

We are informed by a letter from Bruffells of the Lithi infit that the Directory has demanded of the Kino of Paussia the cellion of the Principal for the Lithius on the left banks of the Rhine, for which he is to be indemnified by a confiderable part of the territory of the German Empire.

A letter from Batifon, of the 7th inft. consideration with the product for any prefer who brought first mid-

The Redacteur of the 19th inft. on mention

A letter from Bruffells of the 16th infit, advices, that a Republican corps of, 3000 men has
paffed that town on its way to Dunkirk, where
the armament against England is fitting out
with the upmen against the General Bunaparte has
excepted the command in the for the Army of
fingland—Anoveller Pullique VE Literaires,
in The Ex-Deputy Durand Maillone has been arrested; and sene to the Temple Prison.
A letter, from Madrid of, the 30th ult: states,
that an army of 25,000 foot and 6000 horse is
assignabling near that metropolis, whole defination is not known; "The expedition against
Portugal is abandoned, or at least adjourned.
It appears by another letter from the same
plate, that the Prince of the Peace, who retires,
is to by succeeded in the department of Foreign
Affairs by Count de Revillagagide, formerly Vice
Roy of Mexico, and at present Governor General
of Catalonia.

Roy of Mexico, and st prefent Governor General por Catalonia.

"The IEx-Minister. Benezich has published an account of his Administration.

"The diffusion of the Army of the North, which is commanded, by General Macdonald, is marching back to Holland, where its prefence is indiffugionable to Holland, where its prefence is indiffugionable in the Stadtholder.—Nowwith: Palitiques & Herniers.

Rumour Edys. That Citizen Bacher, principal agent of the French Republic, in Switzerland, is recalled.

of grings parties, but it was with a global and appropriate to a side tile all person durity encoding and the control of the parties of a little person durity in the control of the person of the per

the publication of the volumino Negociation at Lifle, published British Government Negocjation at Lifle; published an Beitiff, Government, makes the family of a treaty of paper is on mention of tions, he mitgaded to agree, for sin was it not a mere factor of chand a counter-project to a project in blanks; Was nit not in other terms, a positive refulal to commence the negociation of the family of t

jointry, with mint, to the annual, extent of their abilities, of a just and convenient speaker, of bounded, out the highest the integrity of the Empire, and of six the highest the integrity of the Empire, and of six Confliction 211, 2011, and the Empire, and the highest the file of the Empire, and the highest the file of peace would with it to both dender Politiques of Listantia and it dilizes (Bather, Intelly setting of from Balle, is appointed Minister, of the French Republic is the Googress of Radads. This Congress will be inpetited flower, than was another expected, that the John the Trent of the French Republic is the Googress will be inpetited flower, than was another expected, the first plantis of the Gorman Empire must be affected there on the 17th int.—Ibid.

The Inferiptions of at 8 per cent.

Megophisonal Lille, published by Enrish Group in the Kanger of the Control of the New York of the New York

COURSE	OF EXCHANGE
Hamburg 38 1 2 1	Venice 4r 1
2A10014 V238 2 2 4141	
Leghorn (44 1 2)	.s Oporto
Genor val Il marte	and the entire that
or read misces to floor	and at historical from
FRICE	
Bank Stock Yis I I from	
1 n. Cti Cont co. L. L.	1 LAShort 1778-96 2-16th
Ap. Ct. Conf. to 1	Ditto Approve of sold
4 p. Ct. Conf. 50	1 1 Ditto Apr 2 5 yr. 9 \$ 7-16tl
Loyalty Loan 15 1 diff.	Y Com. Riv Jan. co ab A
-092, 00 may 2 may 2 days	liement in Vesterday's Paper,
a middle-aged perion wan	ting a place as Cook in a regul
family, the direction thou	ld be so A B No. 62, Holbor

PRINTED BY C. BELL, PARTING HOUSE SQUARE